

THE STATE SENTINEL.

In published every Tuesday—Office on Washington Street, Southeast of the State House, directly opposite Armstrong's Hotel.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, always in advance. In no instance will more than one number be sent till the money is received. Subscribers will receive due notice a few weeks before the expiration of each year, and if the payment for a succeeding year be not advanced, the paper will be discontinued. This rule will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

One dollar will be received for six months, and fifty cents for three months—always in advance.

Five dollars will be received for three years; or, three papers will be sent one year for the same. Any arrears, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square, (250 ems) and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square weekly. Quarterly advertisements inserted at \$3 a square of 250 ems.

Yearly advertisements will be accommodated on reasonable terms, which should always be made in writing as agreed upon.

All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash, or no attention will be paid to them.

Postage must be paid.

Indiana Legislature.

SENATE.

Friday, December 24.

A message was received from the House, announcing the concurrence of the House in amendments of the Senate to certain bills, and the passage of others, mostly of a local or private nature, and asking the concurrence of the Senate in the same.

The president laid before the Senate a letter from the Auditor of State, enclosing a statement of the salaries and perquisites of the Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State; which was laid on the table.

Petitions, &c.—By Mr. Dobson: A petition of citizens of Owen county, praying for the enactment of a stay law, in consequence of the low price of produce, &c.; which was laid on the table.

By Mr. Dobson: A petition of a similar nature, which was similarly disposed of.

By Mr. Moffat: A memorial of sundry citizens of Hamilton township, Sullivan county, setting forth that certain lands in that township should resign, until the Legislature had time to pass laws to protect property from being sacrificed for debt, &c.; which was laid on the table.

By Mr. Davis: The proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Washington county, expressing their opinion that it would be unwise to abolish the office of county Auditor, and praying a change in the mode of constituting the county Board, and enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Board of Equalization should be abolished, &c.

Mr. Davis moved to refer the proceedings to a select committee, being adopted, the committee consists of Davis, Roberts, and Hoover of W.

Mr. Hoover of A., from the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the Legislature, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject. Concurred in.

The committee on finance was, on motion of Mr. Eggleston, discharged from the further consideration of resolutions on the subject of executing a stay law, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bard, from the select committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to amend an act defining the mode of levying taxes; which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Walpole, from the select committee to whom had been referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to reorganize the judicial circuits of this State; which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Burke offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee in relation to clock polls, &c. Messrs. Burke, Watts, and Korte were appointed.

Mr. Chamberlain offered a resolution of enquiry to the committee on the State Bank, to ascertain the cost of the Bank facilities of this State, the amount annually paid to the officers, agents and attorneys of the same, from their establishment to the present time, the profits yielded by each branch to the State during the same period, &c.; which was adopted.

Mr. Bradley offered a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to enquire whether the law for the preservation of sheep is general or local, &c.; which was adopted.

Mr. Herriman introduced a bill authorizing the Treasurer of State to pay over to the counties of DeKalb, Lake and Wells their proportion of the surplus revenue.

Mr. Gregory introduced a bill to repeal an act for the better regulation of the Indiana University, (3d and 4th sections).

Mr. West moved that the bill be rejected.

Mr. Gregory hoped it would not be rejected. He read the provisions of the sections, exempting students, under 21 from the performance of military duty and from the provisions of the sections, giving to that institution privileges which were withheld from every other college in the State. If the provisions were necessary to the welfare of institutions of learning, he thought their benefits should be extended to all, and not exclusively confined to students.

Mr. Elliott hoped the bill would be rejected. He had not, himself, enjoyed the advantages of a college education, but he understood, from Senators who had, that such exemptions were common in the institutions of other States. He feared, although he would not impute unworthy motives, a spirit of rivalry against the State University. He was willing, for his part, to extend the benefit of the exemptions complained of, to all the other institutions of learning in the State.

Mr. Wright favored the motion of the Senator from Marion. He was willing to extend the same privileges to the students of the Crawfordsville college, if, as he thought, the provisions of the law now denounced were inserted at the special instance of agents appointed, at great expense, by the Legislature, and should not be stricken out for light and trivial causes.

Mr. Berry said he had no feeling upon the subject, but he thought the people of Monroe county alone had a right to object to the exemption of students from military duty. The provisions of the law now denounced were inserted at the special instance of agents appointed, at great expense, by the Legislature, and should not be stricken out for light and trivial causes.

Mr. Stevenson said that these exclusive privileges should be abolished; that they were incompatible with the genius of republican institutions. He was opposed to granting any exclusive privileges to one class of community, that were withheld from another. He could see no good reason for exempting the youths of the University from military duty, while the youths of the State were called upon to fight for their country.

He alluded to the judgment of the people of Parke county upon a worthy and most estimable member of the last legislature, on account of a vote which he gave in support of the sections now under consideration.

Mr. Patcher alluded to the sources from whence these attacks proceeded—from Greencastle and Crawfordsville; and regretted to see so unworthy a spirit of rivalry displayed by grave Senators on this floor. The exemptions denounced could do no injury to any one, that he could see unless it was to the Squierarchy of Williamson, in supporting one of the high prerogative and glorious privileges of state in judgment upon the juvenile transgressions and delinquencies of the college boys of the State University. He was astonished to witness such spirit upon this floor—a spirit so well calculated to produce insubordination and disorder in an institution deemed worthy of being cherished and encouraged by the State.

Mr. Gregory affirmed, in reply to the Senators from Cass and Vanderburgh. He denied that he was actuated by any selfish or local influence. On the contrary, he was governed, in his opposition to these provisions, wholly by principle. He never would, by his vote, sanction any law so meritorious as this in its discrimination between different classes of citizens.

Mr. Elliott was astonished that a Senator who had voted for a law, last session, empowering ministers of religion to drive citizens from the vicinity of religious meetings, without giving them the advantages of trial or defence, should display so much fastidiousness upon the subject of exclusive privileges. Gentlemen, said Mr. Elliott, talk about exclusive privileges. Are not such privileges granted every year without exciting notice or comment? Are not Senators themselves now enjoying an exclusive privilege, in being exempted from arrest? He expressed his astonishment at the appeal which had been made on this floor to vulgar prejudices, and thought them unworthy alike of Senators and the occasion.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

The Price of Freedom

is Eternal Vigilance.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. I.]

INDIANAPOLIS.

“CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW!”

DECEMBER 30, 1841.

[No. 25.]

Mr. Bradley was also in favor of rejecting the bill.

As to the instance referred to in his own county, he believed Mr. Foote was defeated—not because he had voted for this law—but because his vote on the subject had been grossly misrepresented, and the state of his health deprived him of the power of vindicating his course and his motives from the stung. He, for one, would never seek popularity by such traps as this. He believed it right and proper to protect students in the pursuit of their studies from improper interference, and he knew the people of Parke to be too intelligent to apprehend danger from such exemptions as were here denounced.

Every parent in the State, when he sends his child to school or to college, gets an example of “exclusive privileges” by exempting them from the labor of the farm or the workshop, and they will never complain if we follow their example and walk in their footsteps. The bill was rejected, yeas 27, nays 16.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Blair, deceased; which was read a second time.

Mr. Parker, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to incorporate the Whitewater Valley Canal company; which, after being read, was referred to committee on canals and internal improvements.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

Afternoon.—The President laid before the Senate a letter from Milton Pratt, late Fund Commissioner, enclosing a communication in reply to the late report of Governor Noble, upon the subject of the sale of State bonds in the East; which, after some debate as to whether the report (which is very long) should be read, and as to the number of copies to be printed, was ordered to be printed, and 600 copies furnished for the use of the Senate, in case the House has not already ordered a number equal to those printed of the report to which it is an answer.

A bill regulating the practice in chancery; A bill to amend the School law; A bill regulating county Seminars; A bill to extend the use of the State Library; A bill for the relief of Jonathan and David Mount;

A bill providing for distributing and binding the laws of the United States;

A bill declaring a certain name (Benj. B. Bott) a misprint;

A bill declaring a certain road a public highway, (from Newcastle in Henry co., to Crawfordsville.)

An act to repeal an act, incorporating a summary in the county of Gibson, in the State of Indiana.

A bill (H. R.) of Piny Hading; were severally read and passed to a third reading.

A bill to provide for petit jurors in Hendricks county and for other purposes, was laid on the table.

Leave of absence, on motion of Mr. Eggleston, granted to Mr. Nave, Senator from Hendricks county, until Monday next.

Several bills were ordered to their second reading on Monday next.

A motion to adjourn till Monday next, was lost—yeas 13, nays 29.

Several bills of a private or local nature were then read, and ordered to a third reading, or referred to appropriate committees.

A joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure a reduction of the price of public lands in Indiana, was, on its second reading, referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Herriman moved to instruct the committee to amend the bill, by providing for the issue of Treasury notes to aid in completing the Northern canal, the Whitewater canal, the rapids of the Wabash, &c.

Mr. Chamberlain opposed the proposed instructions, on the ground that their only effect would be to elude and embarrass a proposition that every Senator should, at this late day, be prepared to act upon understandingly. His own constituents were anxious that the bill should be passed, and he, himself, had no wish, by supporting them, to place himself in an attitude of giving their interests a seeming, instead of a substantial support.

Mr. Herriman offered instructions to the select committee to strike out from the bill the provision for the construction of the canal at opposite Williamsport, in Warren county.

Mr. Dobson moved to lay the instructions on the table—yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. Watts moved to refer the bill to the committee on canals and internal improvements, but the motion being out of order, the question occurred on adopting the instructions.

Mr. Nicholson hoped the instructions would not be adopted. The proposed side-cut was of great importance, as connecting the canal with the rich country west of the Wabash.

Mr. West thought the construction of the side-cut was foreign to the object for which the funds were granted. They were given for the purpose of making the canal between Lafayette and Terre Haute, and any deviation from the objects of the donation might endanger the whole grant. This, he thought, should be a subject of some deliberation to the friends of the work.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed with the views of Mr. West, and was therefore in favor of instructing the committee.

Mr. Harris was opposed to transmitting the actions of the committee. He could see no good which could arise from instructions that could not be as well attained in the shape of amendments, when the subject came before the Senate for its action. He therefore hoped the instructions would not prevail.

Mr. Bard did not think it was right to hamper the action of the committee. One object in referring bills to committees was to have them properly matured and prepared for legislative action. He did not know what would be his final course as to the side-cut, but he was willing, at all events, to send it to the committee for its deliberate consideration, without any such instructions as those proposed.

Mr. Herriman modified his instructions so as to insert, “inquire into the expediency,” &c., which was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The whole of the morning session was consumed in reading the explanatory report of Milton Pratt, Esq., late Fund Commissioner of Indiana. The report was read, in an audible voice, by Charles H. Post, Esq. It refers to all his transactions as Fund Commissioner, and replies to the attacks of Governor Noble in his report.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the same number of copies that were printed of Governor Noble's report were ordered by the House; and The House adjourned.

Afternoon.—Bills, &c., passed.—A joint resolution relative to fugitives from justice. For the relief of the heirs of George Knox deceased.

To provide for the election of a justice of the peace at Jonesborough.

To legalize the proceedings of Hamilton Lap-

ham as commissioner to survey and locate a State road from Lebanon in Boone county to Thorntown.

Changing the time of holding the Madison Circuit Court.

To repeal an act incorporating the Washington County Seminary.

To define more particularly the duties of the Commissioner of the three per cent. fund in Daviess county.

To change the time of holding Probate Court in Orange county.

A joint resolution to sell the six claim reservation.

For the relief of the owners of Indian reservation lands.

A bill to amend an act regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace.

Supplemental to the act for the selection, rating, &c., of the Wabash and Erie canals.

To fix the time of holding the Marion Circuit Court.

To exempt from taxation one hundred dollars worth of personal property.

To vest part of the town of Wilmington, Clinton county.

To authorize Nathan Kirk to build a bridge on the Michigan road.

To locate the Duck creek State road.

To provide for a justice of the peace in Shelbyville, Hamilton county.

By Mr. Newton, in relation to a tobacco inspector.

By Mr. Chapman, in relation to the passage of a stay law; laid on the table.

The bill prescribing the duties of recorders, &c., was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hanning, from the committee on canals and internal improvements, reported a joint resolution, in relation to certain pre-emption on the Wabash canal lands; read and passed to a second reading.

Bills reported.—By Mr. Graham, declaring the road leading from Winslow in Pike county to Boonville, a State road.

A message from the Senate announced the passage of a bill amending the act incorporating the Richmond Trading and Manufacturing Company; read and passed to a second reading.

Official—Ecclesiastical. TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

The multiplied and increasing attempts to violate the law and defraud the revenue, by writing on the wrapper or margin of newspapers and pamphlets, and by other means, have reached the point where they are becoming a serious and dangerous evil.

The Postmaster General cannot bring himself to believe, that the public mind would be so easily deceived, and that the law would be so easily violated, as to permit the circulation of such papers.

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From the Baltimore Republican.

THE UNITED WHIG PARTY.

The following communication has been sent to us by one who was present at the singular exhibition of Mr. Marshall at Brown's, and is vouched for as to its truth; indeed, it bears on its face such strong marks of verisimilitude that none can doubt who are familiar with the speaker's manner and feelings. It exhibits the character of Mr. Clay in such a strong and beautiful light that all will understand from it the movements of the whole whig machinery of the extra session.

HENRY CLAY AND THE HON. THOMAS MARSHALL OF KENTUCKY.

Sketch of the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall of Ky. at Brown's Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday the 8th instant, in presence of fifty or six gentlemen, all of whom can vouch for the following remarks and particularly the Hon. Mr. Marshall, of North Carolina, to whom they were chiefly addressed.

Mr. Marshall remarked in substance as follows: “I came to Congress with the purest feelings and most patriotic motives, thinking alone of my country and her welfare, but I had the misfortune to be misled by a dishonestly represented man, Mr. Clay, and I soon saw it was a mistake. I would be nothing but a Clay-frog—there never was a greater mistake—I was not the man to become a thing of Mr. Clay's feeling or any body else's feeling. I had been the best friend he ever had, and came here with the same feelings of friendship for him. Well, I went into caucus with my party, and such a caucus, and I was not a man in caucusing for his country or patriotism, but at it they went for President-making. Mr. Clay proposed that the whig party in Congress should begin by calling on the Executive Department for its plan of a bank. I opposed this because I thought it wrong to ask a Department to originate a measure which it was the duty of Congress to originate. But the thing was determined on, and whether Executive measure came, Mr. Clay would not take it, but brought forward his own measure, and being the leader of his party, he would not suffer any body else to speak in the Senate, but for six weeks he daily held forth and harangued on the Bank Bill. All this time the House of Representatives lay low; they had no business to do, and not a man dared say a word against Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay, finding that he could not pass his bill and might make himself President by a compromise, came out and surrendered every principle that was dear to his party, he swapped his principles for his chance of the Presidency—he agreed that the general government should pass the law, was to be sent round to the States for their consent. Gracious God, what a compromise—what a swamping was that! He would swap any thing on earth for the Presidency. He damned old John C. 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